



**ПРОБЛЕМИ НА КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТТА НА СЕКТОРА  
ЖИВОТНОВЪДСТВО В РЕПУБЛИКА КАЗАХСТАН  
PROBLEMS OF COMPETITIVENESS OF THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

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**Abstract**

This article discusses the competitiveness concept, which based on the data of statistics Agency in Kazakhstan, conducted the analysis of the livestock number in the country, calculated dynamics meat production in all categories in the farms, considered per capita consumption of meat per year, and also shows the problems of the livestock industry in modern Kazakhstan. Theoretical and methodological basis the research are the works of the classics economic science, the work of contemporary domestic and foreign scientists in agricultural Economics, development, research institutions, relevant regulatory and legislative acts. The study used various methods: the disclosure of the nature studied phenomena and processes, the regularity their occurrence: monographic abstract-logical, analytical, Economics, statistics, calculation and constructive.

**Key words:** competitiveness, animal husbandry, livestock, livestock products.

**INTRODUCTION**

One of the most pressing and urgent problems in the agro-industrial complex is to increase the competitiveness. Competitiveness is one of the most important further development tasks in the national economy, therefore its increase at all stages the reproductive process is the most pressing research problem, as well as the priority direction development of the agro-food system in the country. The fundamental task in Kazakhstan's agricultural sector is to ensure food security in the country (The program of the export potential development cattle meat in RK, 2010). One of the main roles in this task plays the livestock industry. This industry is production source: meat, milk, and raw materials for light industry. Currently, to ensure the country's food security needs sustainable provision of high quality and variety animal origin food. This requires improving the efficient livestock production through the application of innovative technologies and improved production methods. Livestock is one of the leading branches of agriculture, the role of which

is difficult to overestimate (Sautbekova, Abuov, 2014). In the economic agricultural sector of importance belongs to the beef competitiveness, as one of the strategically important types food.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The study aim is the livestock industry competitiveness definition, and factors determining the study of the meat production dynamics in all categories in farms, and the conclusions formulation on the beef competitiveness. Kazakhstan is an agrarian country where historically the cattle industry development. The largest pastoral region in Akmola oblast, Kazakhstan. The livestock state and development is connected with the peculiarities of climatic conditions, the state and prospects food supply and other production factors development in the region (Alshanov, 2010). Current state animal husbandry, and agriculture in general, is characterized by a decline in production and sales. This is due to the lower animals productivity, and, therefore, the shortfall of the main products this industry. Agricultural production in the country today - small-scale, which is the main cause its weak competitiveness. The population concentration in private households significantly complicates the use of breeding achievements, advanced technologies and animals feeding is not possible to raise cattle using scientific methods and to achieve high productivity (The program of the export potential development cattle meat in RK for 2011-2020).

Over the years of reforms in the livestock sector experienced a sharp decline in livestock of all kinds of livestock and poultry, caused by a dramatic decline in fodder production, natural growth the prices on the production means. In general, the animal husbandry development in Kazakhstan prevent four key factors. First, it is insufficient fodder provision, and secondly, low cattle breed, thirdly, the livestock concentration in Melocactus property, and fourthly, it is inadequate veterinary care (Alshanov, 2010).

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

These problems appeared during the years of independence in Kazakhstan due to insufficient attention to farming and agriculture in General, unsatisfactory execution the development programs of the agroindustrial complex. Table 1 presents the number of livestock by species for 5 years.

**Table 1**

Livestock at end of year, ths heads\*

Years	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
cattle	5991,60	6095,20	6175,30	5702,40	5690,00
sheep and goats	16 770,40	17 369,70	17 988,10	18 091,90	17 633,30
pigs	1347,30	1326,30	1344,00	1204,20	1031,60
horses	1370,50	1438,70	1528,30	1607,40	1686,2

\*(the table is compiled on the basis of the data of the statistics Agency)

The animals number in the Republic in the period from 2008 to 2010 tended to increase for all animals types. However, starting in 2011, there was a reduction in the animals number. So, in 2012, the cattle number, compared with 2008 decreased by 300 thousand heads, which is 5% less. A similar situation has occurred with the pigs. Here the reduction is 23%. However, the number of sheep and goats, and horses tends to increase. The horses number increased by 315,7 thousand heads. The sheep and goats number increased in 2012 compared with 2008 862,9 thousand heads, or 5% (internet resource URL: [www.stat.gov.kz](http://www.stat.gov.kz), 2013).

The majority of small private farms has not been able to equip their mansions appropriate technical equipment, which negatively affects their products quality. The government has no possibility to exercise control over all farms immediately. This leads to malataverne, is particularly vulnerable tribal trend in livestock. Along with this arises the problem and reproduction of animals (Baimukanova, Utebayeva, 2013). Thus, the prevailing level purebred cattle is not possible to count on quality products and maintain a competitive position in the market.

The industry's continued growth in livestock production. According to the results of 5 years of cattle meat implementation in slaughter weight in the whole country tends to increase and is 934,1 thousand tons in 2012, which is 6,9% higher than in 2008. In 2012 there was a reduction in milk yield of the cow (4851,6 thousand tons), up 6.7 per cent lower than 2008 (5198 thousand tons). The production of chicken eggs has increased in 2012 compared with 2008 684,3 million in absolute terms (Kopteva, 2009).

A large proportion livestock products produced in the population private farms, which leads to low productivity, does not allow for the growing domestic consumption, leads to high costs and reduced competitiveness, which leads to the formation of import dependence (internet resource. 2013. URL: <http://dknews.kz>).

So, the main producers of beef are still households that, according to the statistics Agency in Kazakhstan on January 1, 2014, contains 3966 thousand heads of livestock and poultry. While in the peasant (farmer) farms and agricultural enterprises, the average is you and 424 thousand heads respectively.

**Table 2**

Meat production in Kazakhstan for 2007-2012, thousand tons in slaughter weight

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
The production of meat, just	838,7	874,2	896,3	937,4	939,4	934,1
Including:						
Beef and veal	385,9	400,1	396,1	406	392,7	373,5
pork	193,9	206,2	208,9	213	213,2	192,7
Lamb and goat	123,7	130,8	134,9	143	149,4	153,8
Horse meat	63,8	66,3	71,5	73	80,0	85,1

Modern volume of all kinds meat products provides the level consumption population, 84%; the remaining amount (up to standard) is covered by imports. Of this total production cattle meat only 3% is carried out on an industrial basis (specialized feedlots). About 85-87% of slaughter cattle (household slaughter) shall be a violation of the veterinary-sanitary norms, which does not ensure product safety and, consequently, the health population (internet resource URL:www.stat.gov.kz , 2013).

In 2012, Kazakhstan's per capita meat consumption amounted to 21.0 kg (Table 3). Has reduced the gap between the European level to 6.4 kg. Beef, mutton, horsemeat and verblyuzhatina used by the population more than in Europe and the world. With consumption growth increased meat imports due to delay in production from consumption. As a result, compared with 2011 meat production in 2012 decreased by 0.6% and amounted to 934 067,7 tons in slaughter weight (Table 2). This is because the shortage of domestic production whereas imports (Sultangalieva, 2013).

**Table 3**

Per capita consumption of meat per year, kg

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumption of beef in the whole country	14,7	15,4	16,8	17,2	21,7	21,0
Consumption of beef urban population	15,8	13,3	18,1	18,3	23,8	22,9
Consumption of beef rural population	13,4	14,3	15,3	15,9	19,2	18,6

In the Republic, in recent years there has been a concentration of more than 65 % cattle in population private farms, resulting in not specialized agricultural enterprises, namely households, which should produce products only for personal needs, become the main suppliers of meat products on the market (Baimukanova, Utebayeva, 2013).

The population concentration in private households significantly complicates the use of breeding achievements, advanced technologies and animals feeding is not possible to raise cattle using scientific methods and to achieve high productivity (The program of the export potential development cattle meat in RK for 2011-2020).

The vast majority of small private farms has not been able to equip their mansions appropriate technical equipment, which negatively affects the quality of their products. The government has no possibility to exercise control over all farms immediately. This leads to malataverne, is particularly vulnerable tribal trend in livestock. Along with this arises the problem and reproduction of animals.

**Table 4**

The proportion of breeding stock cattle in all categories farms in  
Kazakhstan

The number of breeding cattle in areas of productivity	The number of goals	Proportion to the total number of breeding cattle, %	Including cows, heads
The number of breeding cattle, including in areas of productivity	400880	100	178154
Meat breeds	159706	40	66712
Dairy breeds	119982	29,9	57503
Meat-dairy breeds	121192	30,1	53939

Share of the breeding cattle number (400,8 thousand heads) in the total cattle number in the Republic (5702,4 thousand heads) is 7%, including the share of breeding stock beef breeds is 2.8% (table 4). Whereas in European countries this figure is much higher, 50-60%, in USA - 80% (Kopteva, 2009).

Share of the domestic cattle number to the global figure is 0.6%. In Kazakhstan in 2010 produced beef 0.7 percent of total world production.

Own pedigree breeding stock in the country will not be sufficient to provide in the coming years, a sharp rise in the beef cattle industry and bring this segment in the economy on export capacity.

Estimating species breeding beef cattle should be noted that all breeding cattle large portion on Kazakh white-headed breed, then a small part is occupied by rocks of Auliekol, Hereford, Santa Gertrude and Kalmyk (Sultangalieva, 2013).

In recent years took place in the Republic and also the reduction of the meat products export volume. In particular, this is due to the low specific gravity of industrial slaughter (13% of all meat), unstable epidemic situation, expressed in violation of the veterinary-sanitary standards in content and slaughter, with high wear-and-tear, technical and technological backwardness fixed assets production of meat products and its inconsistency with international standards (Sautbekova, Abuov, 2014).

All this requires new infrastructure of industrial production, meat slaughter and processing. Given the historical features of the meat production in the Republic, new infrastructure must maintain a combination of the feedlots branched development (for production of high quality meat products on an industrial basis) slaughterhouses network for cattle from the population. All this should ensure the safety, health protection consumers and the production of meat products, in compliance with generally accepted international standards (Semin, 2006).

### CONCLUSIONS

Thus, to solve the existing problems in the livestock industry needs to continue to encourage SHTP to the cattle breeding development, the breeding base and increase the genetic potential of livestock and poultry, including through imports of breeding animals for further reproduction. It is also necessary to take

measures for the development of fodder production, restoration and irrigation of degraded pasture lands (internet resource. 2013. URL: <http://dknews.kz>).

An important innovative development direction of the livestock sector is the breeding efforts improvement, for which the characteristic tendencies inherent in the modern stage development in the industry. Studies have shown that in the Republic in the face of increased import pedigree products weakened their own breeding base of livestock, many farms do not have positions zootechnics the breeder, the market system of buying and selling breeding material is formed spontaneously with numerous intermediaries (the Project "Development of export potential cattle meat, 2013).

No single plan selection and breeding work, and its control is carried out simultaneously from multiple centers, which leads to inconsistencies and reduces their effectiveness. Currently, the system control tribal service reforms. Create a single information center where there will be analytical information and development processing of recommendations for the comprehensive development and breeding efforts improvement in all sub-sectors of livestock.

An alternative to purchasing preproduction abroad should be the development of domestic breeding, for which you want to create your own loudspeakers with genetically upgraded herd and use modern breeding techniques. In parallel it is necessary to solve the problem: motivation and training, which inhibits the use modern technologies in the industry (Alshanov, 2010). Despite the fact that low pay is an internal competitive advantage Kazakhstan livestock production compared to imports, this advantage is at the same time causes the opposite effect, which is expressed in the absence of material incentives to workers in the labour results and leads to the specialists outflow in more than paid industry.

To solve the above problems requires, of course, public support, which primarily should be directed to:

- the thoroughbred breeding and cattle purchase;
  - the breeding heifers purchase;
  - the purchase of bulls, high-value seed bulls and embryos meat breeds from outstanding parents;
  - the industrial crossbreeding part of Queens in dairy herds with bulls of beef breeds;
  - the establishment of service centres for artificial insemination of cattle;
  - the fodder strengthening;
  - the technological modernization of the meat reproductive farms;
  - the creating and technological modernization fattening enterprises
- (Sautbekova, Abuov, 2014).

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